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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

The Republican wagon is a good big one and if there are any more aspirants for the Governorship lurking about, now is a good ime for them to get on.

Doubtless it is true that Russia would be willing enough to fight Japan alone, under the present status of affairs, Japan uld have pretty strong company.

It appears to be Mr. Bryan's honest opinion that the greatest menace to the Democratic party is the possibility that it may throw Bryan and Bryanism overboard.

With a continuation of the warfare within he Democratic party, Mr. Roosevelt's tion will probably be as unanimous to all intents and purposes as his nomination.

It pays right handsomely to do the right thing at the right time. Governor Durbin's prompt action in the Evansville matter has ough him widespread fame of a very en-

Keach seems to be entirely willing to Democratic candidate for mayor, but entirely unwilling to accept the responsibility for the job. There are plenty of ple of that sort in the world

In the rush and hurry of the closing week of the Democratic pre-convention ampaign, Chairman Keach does not have time to properly adjust his neutrality makeup every day, but he still finds time for that dally interview.

After a careful review of the currency the New York Times concludes that the tivity declines. That would be an ideally aim at, but which is very difficult to se-

Mr. Bryan's characterization of Mr. Clevend as a low comedian is hardly more apt than his views of things in general. Cleveland's part in the politics of the country has bordered on tragedy at times-notably when he upset the whole business basis of the country with his fierce free-trade message-but it has never contained anything

Illinois has a law regulating the sale of rearms which requires that a record of all such sales be kept by dealers, and that this record, which shall be open at all seasonable hours for the inspection of the public. must include in tabular form this in-Number of weapon, to whom of purchaser, kind and descripof weapon, for what purpose purchased, price of weapon. The law is said to have a beneficial effect in lessening the re-

Commenting on the hostility of certain nterests in Evansville to the local militia the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Their sympathies are wrong, their judgment is had, their own impulses are criminal and anarchical, and the situation is such that Captain Blum should be vigorously defended and sustained by the press and people of Evansville and of the State of Indlana." That is the consensus of opinion throughout the State and of all good citzens in Evansville.

After Colombia ratifies the Panama canal treaty-if her Congress does-it will necestarily be a year or more before the actual work of construction can begin. The first ob will be to clean up the isthmus and provide for water supply, drainage and other measures to avoid the frightful eath rate that ruled among the laborers French company. The problem of be a difficult one at best, and it probability that the region can be made fairly habitable.

sably the hotels in most European capall do at present. Two or three months | Rome will continue to be the refuge and

and European landlords and shopkeepers that city like Americans above all other travelers because of "their faithfulness," of the hotel. "They do not go out looking breakfasting in the hotel," says the paper; "they dine and lunch in the hotels." The traveling American generally carries a fair draws on it freely.

LEO XIII.

The death of a Pope is touched with an interest that does not pertain to the passing of any political sovereign. As the supreme pontiff of the largest and most thoroughly organized religious society of Christendom the Pope occupies a position of great dignity and power, and one that holds, even i a material age, a fascination for all students and observers of history. Leo's pontificate has covered a period of tremendous activity and advancement affecting the welfare and prosperity of all mankind. In the calm seclusion of his palace, with agreeable atmosphere of medievalism about him, he has been the remote spectator of many of the most moving incidents of transitional period in the movement of the human race and has been aware of vast changes in knowledge and thought affecting the very foundations of that belief of which his office is, by the claims of his church, the especial custodian. His death, therefore, brings not merely his own personality and his acts under scrutiny, but inevitably elicits in every part of the world, and particularly in Protestant countries, a fresh examination of Rome and its claims The loss of temporal power had relieved the papacy of many of its perplexitles and burdens before Leo's accession. The Ring of the Fisherman passed to him from Pius IX who had seen the realization of Italian independence and unity after a long and mighty struggle which had for one of its weightiest results the loss of many of his never at any time a factor in European politics: It is as a spiritual ruler only that he passes into history. Leo XIII brought to his high office twen-

ty-five years ago the learning which it is usually safe to presuppose of Italians of good birth who are bred to the church, and a valuable experience in diplomacy gained while Papal nuncio at Brussels, where i his early manhood he first won distinction by shrewd conciliatory services. He was made cardinal in 1850 and sent to Perugia an unimportant and isolated seat, where he remained until his investiture as Pope in 1878. He referred to this period of his life as his exile. Suddenly elevated to the pon tificate from this obscure post, he demon strated not only marked sagacity, but wide knowledge of the social and econom trend of his time. In the very nature of his office and the peculiar mystery which er velops it, the Pope is shut off from that in timate knowledge of human affairs which must proceed from direct contact with the world. This is at once the strength and the weakness of the papacy. It is more and more necessary that a Pope shall not submit himself to the fierce light that the age throws on all who hold high positions. No matter how deep may be the concern of Pope for the welfare of the race, he may have no knowledge of current events save that which he gains from others. But Leo had, from all accounts, the keenest curios ity about contemporary men and measures and seized every opportunity to gratify it. He read English, and of course knew Italian, French and Spanish well. He was, in deed, a man of acute and hospitable mind who safeguarded wisely the great interests confided to him. He maintained consistently the conservative attitude of Catholicism. He attempted no meddling with the faith o his church as he had received it from predecessor whose efforts in this behalf had aroused antagonism within and intensified

The insistence by Pius IX on a forma declaration of the immaculate conception and of Papal infallibility did not tend to make easier the office of Leo XIII as chief missioner of the world. As Protestants view such matters, the first of these theologically unsound and unnecessary salvation, and the second is ridiculous. Pi his successor at the dawn of a period remarkable for its scientific criticism cred literature. There are in the church scholars of first distinction, but Rome does not submit their scholarship to the scrutiny of students not of her faith. She has calmly ignored in Leo's day criticism of immense significance. It is easier to ignore than to answer it; it is more dignified to inscribe a book in the index exprocedure is not convincing to the outer world. It serves in Italy, but the Anglo-Saxon mind is searching and incredulous; its questions must be answered, and answered, too, out in the sunlight, away from the softening and bewildering influences of dim palaces and candlelight. But Rome is immovable and inflexible; she accepts what she finds and it suffices for her; her own scholarship is all that she requires or tol-

prejudice without.

For several years much was written of Leo's liberal spirit, but this was not based of the class. on any concrete proof of his disposition to yield himself to the time's spirit. In several encyclicals he showed a sympathetic understanding of labor questions; but no man so far removed as he from the changes and chances of life can do more than comment benignly and in general terms on these or any similar vital issues. There has been during Leo's pontificate an increasing friendliness of Protestants toward Rome, but this has been a part of the growing tolerance of the age. It is difficult to see that Leo has been a contributor to this on the Roman side, save as his own gentleness, erudition and spirituality won respect and affection from thousands owing no obedience to Rome. No great exodus from other Christian bodies to Rome has marked his pontificate. The Tractarian With a sailor hat tipped over her face. movement had spent its force long before he reached the Vatican. The Catholic party within the Anglican church in England and America continues fairly well content to abide at home. A few years ago an opportunity was offered to Rome to open the old question of the validity of the orders of the Anglican priesthood, and it was intimated that the Pope was friendly to the reconciliation of Anglican claims; but A dispatch from Berlin says the hotels of nothing ever came of the negotiations. The hat city swarm with American guests, as | door that had been closed at the Reformation was only the more closely barred.

in other folds; her very assumption of inwill have to mourn the loss of their best | fallibility and inviolability has appealed customers, at least till next season. A and will long appeal to those who seek a Berlin paper says the hotel proprietors of form of faith which is absolute and unchanging. But these gains are likely to be overbalanced by such hostility as that rewhich means their fidelity to the interests | cently manifested in France and by such incidents as that of St. Mivart, the English for cheap restaurants, only sleeping and Catholic whose writings led, a few years

ago, to his excommunication. It would seem that Rome, having been shorn of temporal authority, would have supply of cash or credit with him and he | sought to exercise power and influence in other directions. For instance, in this country the spiritual life of the people of the great cities is certainly affected by the municipal corruption of which Rome's own children have often been the victims. In Leo's time good local government has been a vital issue in most of the great cities where Rome's outposts are strong; but there have been no indications of a willingness at the Vatican to exercise any influence for good in such matters. Criticism of this kind brings always the mild rebuke that Rome is not interested in politics. And yet it is a question whether one of really great Popes-a man of the type of the mighty Gregory, or Innocent III-would not have addressed himself under twentieth century conditions to the twentieth century's labor. There is no escaping the reflection that while Leo was an industrious student of problems of his day, he had neither the independence nor the courage to take a hand in their solution.

The Catholic world pays its tribute today to one whom it believes to be the vicar of Christ, the supreme bishop of church on earth. Greater numbers of Protestants than ever before will speak with kindliness and admiration of the piety and devoted life of a dead ruler of the Roman Church as of one of the great and venerable personages of his time. The cardinal camerlengo has already paid his formal visit to the death chamber, tapping the forehead of the dead Pope with his hammer and calling on Leo to answer, to the end that all traditions may be observed before formal announcement is made that Leo is no more. So Leo lies dead in the great Peter's with great ceremony and his name small, to be remembered as one of the most honorable and faithful among them-one possessing unusual powers of penetration exercise his influence, so far as he dared toward the extension of peace, happiness

A SOUND BUSINESS HABIT.

and concord among men.

The New York Evening Post comments the decreased number of failures this as compared with preceding years, notwithstanding the fact that the stock market has sagged lower and lower, with sundry "street panics" in Wall street, and credits this condition to the fact that there is less of the speculative element in the general business of the country than formerly. So far as the phrase "speculative element' means expanded credits the Post is cor-

Every casual student of business and finances has marveled not a little that the general business of the country goes right along flourishing, despite the occasional Wall-street panic. Of course, the general business of the country feels these panics, for they are invariably accompanied by high rates for money, and loanable funds wi flow to New York or any other safe place money stringency in Wall street puts its burden of expense on all legitimate business. But the commerce and industry of the country seem able to stand the strain with little difficulty, as evidenced by the insignificant number of failures.

The Journal believes that the chief factor in the general soundness of business conditions thus displayed is the habit business men have acquired of paying as they go and requiring others to do the same sixty days from date of invoice, merely reasonable time for proper inspection and auditing. In some instances this insistence on prompt payment of bills has militated against us in foreign trade, but it is worthy of note that both the English and the French are showing a disposition to follow the American lead in this respect. It is good habit, based on sound business principles, and while it continues to prevail there is very little possibility of a general

William J. Bryan says the last Cleveland administration was a milistone around the neck of the Democratic party and caused its defeat in 1896 and 1900. His monumental egotism prevents him from seeing that it was Bryanism that caused the defeat of purgatorius than to controvert it. But such | the Democratic party in those years. The large increase in the Republican vote in 1896 over 1892 was mainly due to the popular uprising against free silver and other Bryan heresies, and the same was true in

THE HUMORISTS.

Of Course.

Philadelphia Record. "What prevents the ocean from overflowing the land?" asked the teacher. "It's tide," came a shrill voice from the ta

The Limit.

Washington Post. Ernie-Is Mabel really such a crank on the subject of microbas? Emily-I should say so. Why, she won't let man kiss her unless he's had his mustache steril-

Time for All Things. tianta Constitution

Asked why he left hell out of a recent sermon

Brother Dickey replied: "Ever'thing to his season. Whilst I was a-preachin' dat sermon de thermometer wuz i ie nineties, en hell spoke fer itself!" It Happens So.

She was matter-of-fact and commonplace-A slim little brown-eyed thing; She had neither beauty, nor wit, nor grace, She couldn't recite, nor sing, Nor do anything much, except knit lace, She had never learned how to row or swim. And it bered her, she said, to dance: And if any one asked her to walk with him She lifted her tranquil glance And said her little decided nay.

In the most indifferent sort of way.

Yet, of all the maids in that big hotel Who flirted, and prinked, and posed, She found a stylish and wealthy swell Who promptly to her proposed, And married her promptly, because (that's what) She didn't care whether he did-or not! -Town Topics.

A Sure Thing.

should live thirty or forty years longer-I'd terribly out of pocket. Agent-No danger of that, sir. You'll soon kill

Voice of Experience.

yourself working to pay the premiums.

Kansas Independent. "I don't care to marry-at least not yet, said the firt.

"Why not?" asked the matron. "Because, as matters are now, I have the attentions of half a dozen men, while if married l would have the attention of only one." "Huh!" exclaimed the matron, "you wouldn't

Self-Centered.

Two men once met upon the street And talked an hour or two, Telling their troubles, each to each, As men so often do.

have even that."

Then, when they both had freed their minds, Each went his separate way-And neither could recall a word He'd heard the other say.

-Somerville Journal.

POPES AND THEIR POWERS.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Head

of the Church Universal. Seattle (Wash.) Times. The head of the Roman Catholic Church of the world is called Pope-the name signifying father, bishop-head of the church,

For many centuries the name Pope was confined to the bishop of Rome, but now it means the head of the church universal. The papal idea can be traced to remote times. The supreme ecclesiastical primacy was conceded by the Catholic Church to the Roman bishop or Pope from remote antiquity. Beginning with Peter, whose accession

occurred A. D. 41, and coming down to

Pope Leo XIII, whose accession took place

in 1878, there has been an unbroken chain

extending over a period of 1,862 years. During this period, from Peter to Leo XIII, eighty-eight Popes have reigned, averaging twenty-one years to each reign. . Leo reigned twenty-five years, but Pope Pius IX reigned from 1846 to 1878, a period of thirty-two years. Pope Pius VII, however, ascended the throne in 1800, and there have been five Popes since, making six in all in 103 years. will thus be observed that Pope Leo XIII has had an extraordinary reign, considering the fact that he was sixty-eight years of age when raised to the pontificate. It goes without saying to the readers ruled with greater urbanity and liberality, at least in the last century, than the man who has just laid down his earthly power

Touching the authority of the Pope, it may be said that he holds sway and jurisdiction over the entire church body, individually and collectively. The Pope is the supreme teacher or doctor, and in this capacity is infallible when speaking as such In other words, the Pope, doctrine of faith to be held by the whole church, is supposed to be incapable of error.

Moreover, the Pope is the supreme legislator in the church and can interpret, modify and dispense in all matters of ecclesias-The Pope is the supreme judge of the faithful, whether members of the hierarchy or laymen, and can hear and decide all

The Pope is the supreme administrator, and therefore has the power to watch over the divine services and to appeal, remove or transfer bishops The Pope is the supreme supervisor and receives regularly reports and relations from bishops and other chief ecclesiastical

The universal ecclesiastical jurisdiction of he Pope includes the right to send agents to represent his person and authority before the churches, or even before the temporal authorities. This authority is vested in the Pope by divine right, because he is the legitimate

successor of St. Peter-and as such the chief bishop of the Catholic world-the visible and ministerial head of the whole church-whose invisible and eternal head is The origin of the temporary power of the Pope occurred in the sixth century under

National religious feelings contributed

Gregory the Great.

its growth in the first half of the eighth century-and in the latter half of that century the papacy entered the list of European states by the formal donations of Pepin and Charlemagne Under various forms and with varying boundaries the papal states existed through the middle ages as a legitimate growth and their pacific possession through twelve centuries was not seriously disputed in the propagation of Christian faith and culture. he violent usurpation of Napoleon I was undone by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

croached on the states of the church, and in 1870 they were incorporated into the king-Nevertheless, the Pope has never recognized that fact, nor accepted the guarantees by which the Italian kingdom undertook to regulate its eternal relations with

The ordinary administration of the papal authority is carried on through the body of officials and agents whom the Pope employs in his government. When the Pope passes away his successor must be immediately chosen.

The Danger of Living.

Griggs County (N. D.) Sentinel. Drink water and you get typhoid. Drink milk and you get tuberculosis. Drink whisky and you get jimjams. Eat white flour and get appendicitis. Eat soup and get Bright's disease. Eat beef and encourage Eat oysters and acquire toxemla. Eat meat of any kind and get indigestion or some kind of germ disease. vegetables and weaken the system. desserts and take on paresis. Smoke cigars and secure catarrh. Drink coffee or tea and obtain nervous prostration. Drink wine and get the gout. In order to be entirely healthy one must eat nothing, drink nothing, smoke nothing, and before breathing

The Major Credulous Class.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat the 12,000 creditors of a turf investment concern who deposited some \$3,250,000 therewith, will get back about 2 per cent. of their money when the receiver closes up his business. Of course, most of those 12,000 dupes were people who had only small savings or such as had no experience in handling money. These are always the readjest to believe the seductive advertisements of sharpers promising 100 per cent. per annum or more, and to scorn the advice of men who tell them that the safest and best place for their money is the savings bank or real-estate investment which pays only 5 or 6 per cent.

What Becomes of the Toothpicks?

Everybody's Magazine. The toothpick trust is the newest and not least mysterious of trusts. Six toothpick plants have just been corsolidated. Their combined daily product is 100,000,000 toothpicks a day-say a toothpick and threesevenths a day for every man woman, child, babe in arms and Indian taxed or not taxed, in the country. Millions of people scorn toothpicks. All properly regulated souls shudder at the sight of a toothpick in use and action in a public place. Who needs the toothpicks? What becomes of this crop of 100,000,000 a day?

Hot Weather Advice.

Brooklyn Eagle. And there's another item: Because you eat big course dinners in winter, when you are more active and need more fuel, don't consider yourself bound to eat the same sort of dinners now. Try cold dishes, less meat, more vegetables, especially salads, iced tea, ice cream, fruits, and after the

meal take life as easily as circumstances

permit. For this, rocking chairs and nam-

mocks were made; for this, beaches were

mercifully dispensed along the edge of the

The Real Victim of Strikes. Everybody's Magazine. Whoever strikes and however the strike comes out, the public pays most of the bill. The public is the cow. The employers and the labor unions are the milkers, "Do you sympathize with the company or strikers?" a selfish philosopher was as

LIEUT. SHACKELTON'S TALE OF AD-VENTURES IN ANTARCTIC SEAS.

Government Contributed a Large Sum. Mainly to Aid in Magnetic Observations-Ice Barrier Examined.

Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, one of the three members of the Discovery's expedition who reached the furthest south, has written the first detailed story of the work done in those remote Polar regions. The earlier chapters of his narrative appear as a supplement to a recent issue of the Illustrated London News.

The National Antarctic Expedition left England in August, 1901, under the auspices of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society. A grant of £45,000 was made by the government specially to aid the magnetic work to which the scientific members of the expedition under the lead of Mr. Bernacchi devoted most of their time. The Dissovery left Lyttleton, New Zealand, Dec. 22 and encountered the first pack ice ten days later. Animal life on and around the floes was extraordinarily abundant. The Adelie Penguin was everywhere in thousands and whenever the ship slowed | ed in not a few States, and New York State down these birds hopped around it on tours is getting to be among them. A convictof inspection. Of seals there were three species, the Ross, the Crabeater and the Sea Leopard. The latter, a beautifully marked animal, was extremely feroclous. Still steaming and drifting southward, the Discovery anchored near Mount Erebus, the great volcano which, while always smoking, only at rare intervals gives any more impressive indications of the fires burning in bosom. Jan. 22 Cape Crozier was reached and then the Discovery began to make her way slowly along the face of the huge ice barrier which rises in some places nearly 300 feet in height, and extends in one direction more than five hundred miles. It does not yet appear that the expedition examined the barrier sufficiently to determine its origin, although a balloon ascent was made for that purpose. After coming to an anchor at the foot of Mount Erebus in MacMurdo Strait, the Discovery was frozen in at the point where she still remains and

from which it is doubtful if she will be PREPARING FOR OBSERVATION. On arriving at these winter quarters, imand paid the penalty pronounced against mediate steps were taken for the main work to mention here what this work consisted though the National Antarctic Expedition than any other expedition, it was not for Pole-hunting that it set forth. All branches of science were to be investigated. One of the most important was the magnetic work, and from March 1 up to the present time observations were made by the officers, in addition, of course, to the self-recording instruments, in order to determine the magnetic elements, which, when taken in conjunction with the work of other nations, all major causes and appeals from lower tribengaged on the same subject, will correct the variations in the charts now existing and will add to the safety of all vessels traveling the sea. Biology, especially the fauna of the deep sea, is another branch of research which has been actively pursued, and hundreds of new species will be added to the books on this subject. Other branches of biology, zoology and ornithology, as represented by the seals and birds of that quarauthorities within the limits of their jurister of the globe, have been studied carefully and will enlighten scientific circles or many questions at present in dispute. The meteorological work, which has been continuously carried on despite adverse circumstances such as low temperature and Every two hours of the day and night from ime the ship left England these observations were recorded and kept not only by two-hourly readings on the part of the of

ficers, but also by the self-recording instru-Geology had its representaive, and the character of this volcanic country the land masses and structure of this por ion of the Antarctic, will have new light thrown upon them. Oceanographical problems have had their share of attention, and no one object has been sacrificed to the other. Botany-as much as could be studied, the abnormally rigid conditions which exist in the Antartic preventing the development of plant life-was attended Bacteriology was also studied, and last, but not least, geographical research by means of sledge parties was carried out whenever possible. There were a great many preparations to be made during this time so that the ship should be in perfect condition to withstand the blizzards and storms All the running gear and the articles generally required for the working of a ship and would be useless, were carefully stowed away. The boats were taken off the ship and put on the ice, but unfortunately they were covered with snow in the first blizzard and it required a deal of exertion to keep the bulk of the snow away from them unti we were able to dig them out in the spring. The covering which was to protect the main portion of the ship from the snowdrift was then put up. Snow was laid on the deck and helped to keep the cold out. and the dogs' kennels were placed handy so that there should be no trouble in going daily to feed the animals.

A TRYING JOURNEY. about a hundred yards from the vessel. been erected about three hundred yards away on the shore. By these guides it ney to and fro. The officer whose turn it would be to take the meteorological observations for the night would sit up the whole time, having to dress in accordance with the weather, donning his wind clothes every two hours to go out to examine his instruments. Crossing the bar in a tempestuous sea to still water is a similar feelone should see that the air is properly stering to that which the officer in question experienced when he came from facing a howling blizzard in pursuance of his work into the warm, well-lighted wardroom, Even on these short journeys of ten minutes, or so, men were often frost bitten owing to the low temperatures. Ten degrees below zero in a breeze is as uncom fortable or more so that fifty or sixty de grees below zero in calm weather. ship, which was housed in by a strong awning, would become covered and weighed

down by the driving snow during these blizzards, and immediately after had to "It may interest many readers," continues Lieutenant Shackleton, "if I describe a typical day on board. At 6:30 a. m. all hands were called, and a working party of men proceeded with the sledges to a small ice foot or glacier about five hundred yards from the ship, where there was plenty of clear blue ice available for turning into water. With pick and shovel they the sledges and dragged them back to the vessel and filled the ice-melters, this job being finished by 8 o'clock. Between 8 and 8:30 breakfast was ready, and at 9:15 the commander read prayers to the crew, who were mustered on the lower deck. After prayers various jobs occupied the men, such as preparing sledges, splicing harness, feeding the dogs and working at getting stores up from below. At 1 o'clock the men went dinner, and during the afternoon they were free until 4 o'clock, when another party proceeded to get ice again. Tea for he men at 5 o'clock finished up the day. During the evening they played games. read, or had debates on subjects that interested them. The musical ones played the piano or various instruments, on which some of them were excellent performers. In addition to the piano in the ward room, which was a present, we also had a pianola with a number of rolls of music. "When midwinter, which was on June 22, was over, we began to get ready for sledge

work, and, with the experience of our au tumn travel in low temperatures, we were enabled to make preparations in a better way for the spring and summer journeys These journeys started early in September when the temperatures were very low an the gales were constant; but as we had to travel over the sea ice, it was necessary to start before there was any possibility of its breaking up. Temperatures of minus 53 to 57 Fahrenheit were common, and they certainly militated against comfort and sleep after the day's pulling; but the objects for which we started out—to examine the islands to the north of the winter quarters and the glaciers to the northeastwere attained

Crisis of the Smiths. New York Sun.

Know all Smiths by these presents that meward movement will begin, I the solace of many who have grown restless | anough if a man dies young, but suppose I "I sympathize with myself," was the reply, they are not doing their duty; that they

are falling behind in the race; that they are on the path to race suicide. Once we beleved in the Smiths. We thought that the world was theirs. It was a com that wherever you went the Smiths were at the head of the poll. Voting lists were pur-

ple with Smiths. Directories sagged with miths. The country was safe and happy under the protection of the multitudinous and constellated Smiths And now where are the Smiths? The manager of the Chicago directory is a Smith. He is not the man to let a Smith escape from his agents. Yet his figures show that there are 5,986 Johnsons and only 5,374 Smiths in Chicago.

"The Smiths are running a close second," writes an Inter Ocean reporter, whose patronizing manner betrays him as a triumphant and sneering Johnson. It has not been the habit of the Smiths to be second. Have they lost their long pre-eminence? Must they decrease and the Johnsons increase? Where is Mowbray? Where is Plantage net? Nay, what is more and most of all, where is Smith? Will the Smiths yield without a struggle to the Johnsons? Call the clan together at Peapack. The Smiths must meet the crisis like Smiths.

THE COURTS TO BLAME.

Their Dilatoriness in Criminal Cases Leads to Mob Violence.

Brooklyn Eagle. The dilatoriness to arraign offenders, the procrastination of trials, the rank abuse and prolongation of the privilege of apcompetitive "expert" contentions and the final punishment in capital cases make courts unpopular and to a degree distrusted murderer in this State is rarely executed within a year after his conviction, though Czolgosz, who slew McKinley, was promptly tried, with every legal right and form observed, and executed with exemplary promptitude. That could-and should -be done in the case of every murderer. In England, however, a convicted murderer is never alive twenty-two days after his conviction! There are no a tempts at ynching in England. Such attempts occur in New York and succeed in Indiana. Illinois and other States as law-abiding in spirit as New York. There is a volume of meaning in these facts, especially as in England every defendant's substantial rights in law or claims on clemency are as carefully passed on, in a short time, as here they are in a long time.

Judge Brewer, the other day, denounced those who take part in lynchings as murderers. Nevertheless, the motive of those who lynch ravishers and murderers is precisely that of the jurors who convict them. have done. And where courts have made law slow, doubtful and at times advantageous to guilt, by devices or sham pleas, ynching has in it the same principle of community protection that a man has of home and personal protection who shoots a burglar. This is not a defense of lynching. It is an explanation of it, and an exenuation of it. Lynching can almost anywhere be accounted for by the defaults of courts in celerity or certainty in punishing rime. Capital offenders in this State have een kept from punishment for two years and months of those years have been chargeable to the snail pace of progress of a sham appeal to the United States Sureme Court, of which Judge Brewer is a bulwark and an ornament. The balances lynching redresses are ill held by courts.

CHICAGO HAS A MAN.

Chief of Police McNeill Does Fine Work with the Rioters.

Chicago Journal. Evidently Chicago has a man, and no white-livered invertebrate, at the head of the police department. Nobody but a man could have uttered these words, which Francis O'Neill, general superintendent of police of the city of Chicago, spoke to an impudent delegation sent by the organized thugs who

are rioting on the West Side in the neigh borhood of the Kellogg switchboard factory: "I have nothing to do with your union, but if you think you can stop any man in this city from hiring men who do not belong to the union you are wrong. If you attempt o enforce that idea you may run up against something. We have the police, and if the olice are not sufficient to preserve order and rotect life and property, we have the miitia, and if that is not enough we have fedtroops. We are not in the teaming usiness or freighthouse business, but when t becomes necessary to protect life and property we will have two or three po on each wagon, or as many more as may be needed, there or anywhere else." spoke a man. All honor to him. Why, it is almost worth all the violence the Kellogg bandits have employed to be rereshed by such sentiments coming from an official of the city of Chicago. The public has been so used to seeing Mayor Harrison knuckling down to the labor unions in fear f losing their votes it has come to believe there was no hope of relief from the evil

domination of the agitators and their dupes until Harrison could be ousted from the But here is Francis O'Neill, a man, rising right out of the Harrison administration and actually insisting that the law shall be enforced and the public peace preserved. It

seems too good to be true. Fiendish Revenge.

Newark (N. J.) Evening News, (Ind.) Resolved on desperate measures, the delegation of postoffice grafters pressed their way past the White House guards and took the office of the President by storm.

"What is it you wish?" asked the chief executive, facing the intruders with stern,

"Never!" retorted the President, stamping The delegates exchanged dark looks. Apparently their courage had failed.
"Let us draw lots," they whispered, at

The man that picked the shortest straw shuddered through his frame. With struggle he mastered himself and stepped forward "You will not heed our demand?" h

"I will not," said the President. Then listen. You give us a Payne!" With a gasp the President sank to the floor, while the delegates, appalled at the awful success of their fiendish plot, fled

screaming away. Chamberlain and McCarthy.

New York Mail and Express. Now that Justin McCarthy has received a pension for services to literature from the Balfour-Chamberlain Ministry, it is in order to repeat a story that went the rounds of the Loudon clubs shortly after the appearance of Mr. McCarthy's latest book-a series of pen portraits of well-known Brit-ons. When Mr. Chamberlain's attention was called to the fierce assault Mr. McCarthy had thought fit to make upon him he

"McCarthy, they tell me, never drinks anything stronger than tea. Parnell called him 'a nice old gentleman for a tea party. I wonder how many cups he drank before he finished that sketch of me. His jaws. must have been under water."

American Shooting.

Boston Advertiser. It is with pride that the news is heralded all over this country that the American rifle team, in competition at Bisley, Engiand, with riflemen from all over the world, outshot them all, with a wide margin to spare. Out of a possible 1,800 points our team scored 1,570, the closest competitor being Canada, with 1.518. It was marksmanship of this same world-beating standard which made the work of our soldiers and sailors in the Spanish war so deadly.

"There Wasn't No Cure" Nebraska State Journal.

The Baltimore Herald has been looking over the careers of the 200 trusts that have given up the ghost during the last year or so and awards the belt to the \$6,000,000 concern that when the creditors approached to save the pieces, yielded up \$1.67 for dis-tribution among them. That seems to have

Recruits of Lawlessness.

Louisville Herald. Industrious negroes in Indianapolis are

been a very clean job.

said to be putting the ban on worthless groes; that is, men who will not work. A draws its recruits from worth

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

BOOTH TUCKER, OF SALVATION ARMY, HAS FIGURED OUT A PLAN.

He Recommends It to Railroads and Other Large Corporations-

Colonies Proposed.

New York Evening Post.

Commander Frederick Booth Tucker, head of the Salvation Army in America, has recently addressed a circular letter to various railroad companies and other large corporations, setting forth in detail a plan for an old-age pension system, which, he says, would do away with all difficulties on that question.

His idea is that the money now expended in old-age pension by the great corporations and in military pensions by the government would bring a far greater income to the pensioners and would impose a far less burden on the payers, if expended in scientific colonization of the beneficiaries. peal, the muddying of truth by sham and He is led to this conclusion by the results of the last four years in the three farm long while between initial conviction and colonies of the army-Fort Amity in Colorado, Fort Romie in California, and Fort Herrick in Ohlo.

The land at Amity, valued at \$81,000, when the army purchased and resold it to the colonists in 1899, has now a market value of \$200,000. Individual colonists have sold for \$200 an acre land which they bought in 1839 from the army for \$40. The land at Romie has increased from \$53,000 to \$75,000, and that at Herrick from \$14,000 to \$20,000.

The first colonists reached Amity in the

spring of 1899. The increased value which their residence and labor has given the land has already insured the army against loss should the colonists never make another payment. It has only to take back the land and sell it at its increased valuation to more than recoap itself for all outlay. But there is no necessity for doing anything of the kind. Colonists who arrived penniless at Amity four years ago, without any property except their household goods. any property except their househo are to-day occupying little farms of their own, free from incumbrance, having discharged their entire debt to the army. One man has a twenty-acre farm, with a neat cottage erected by himself. He paid his debt to the army, amounting to \$909, in three years, besides supporting himself, a wife and three children and building his use. The Business Men's Club at Amity last year turned over \$200,000 and paid \$50,000 in freight. This fact alone demonstrates to Commander Booth Tucker how the railroads could build up communities of freight pay-

ers along their lines out of their own pensioners. These colonists were supplied with rail-road fare for themselves and families to the colony. They were given the land, the imements to work it, the seed to plant and he animals to stock it and a roof to cover their heads until they could build their own But every cent of it was a charge against them. The army had borrowed the capital, and was under strict necessity of getting its money back, although at no time did it desire to make any money out of the col-

THE AVERAGE COST \$500. The Army has found the average cost to be \$500 apiece to settle these families and put the breadwinner in a position to cultivate his land. It is on this basis of \$500 apiece that Commander Booth Tucker

figures out his pension plan. "The subject of old-age pensions," said he, speaking on the subject, "is one that s increasingly agitating large employers of labor. By some of the large railroad and industrial corporations as much as \$200,000 annually is devoted to this purpose Mr. Carnegie recently gave several millions for a permanent pension fund in the Carnegie Steel Company, The justice of the provision appeals to employers. But the difulties of the present system are such as to prevent any adequate application of it.

The leading objections to it may be summarized as follows: "The gigantic outlay involved if relief is o be afforded that will be in any sense coextensive with the need. "The paltry pittances at present distribdertaken, and yet the enormous burden nvolved in providing these small amounts.

"The fact that the pension necessarily eases on the death of the pensioners, although it is often then that it is most needed by his family. "The fact that as regards the large emloyer of labor it reduces the often small and decreasing margin of his profits, and

is liable to be brought to an abrupt termination in case of the failure of the com-"With the small employer, it is only pos-sible on the German plan of taxing the employer, and here it is liable to work a hardship upon him, artificially increasing the amount of wages he has to pay, and compelling him either to reduce the number of his employes or to go elsewhere in search

of cheaper labor, or to throw up his business altogether. "The discouragement of employers in regard to employing elderly persons for fear they may be thrown upon their hands for support. This is already a great and increasing evil. From forty years old and upward it is becoming increasingly diffi-cult for an able-bodied man to get employment. The appearance of a few gray hairs s often the signal for turning an app down. In one case a man who had thus been rejected, had his hair dyed and im-"We want you to hold up this investiga- mediately secured a position. In some cases employers will find an excuse for

getting rid of elderly employes.
"To tax the already slender means of an employe with a view to creating a pension fund is liable to inflict upon him a still greater hardship. OBJECTIONS ILLUSTRATED. "These objections are strikingly illustrated by an examination of the pension statistics of the United States. The total number of pensioners in the United States on June 30, 1902, was 999,446, say 1,000,000. The payments of these pensioners amounted last year (1902) to \$138,491,822.48. Reckoning the pensioners at 1,000,000, this would give

an average of \$138 per annum per pensioner. or, say, \$11 per month, which is altogether inadequate from a family point of view and yet totals up to a very big figure. It will be obvious to every reader that while the amount paid out is enormous, the relief afforded is quite inadequate. Eleven dollars a month does not afford a luxurious support for an old soldier and his wife. An interesting comparison might b made here with the military, naval, and civil pensions of Great Britain. The ures of 1896 give the military pensions at about \$9,000,000 divided between 8,000 officers, and \$9,000,000 divided between \$2,000 soldiers, also \$5,000,000 divided between 32,-500 naval pensioners. These figures average about \$1,000 a year per family to the officers' pensions, \$110 per family to the and about \$125 to the naval pensioners. Probably the last of these comes high owing to the officers being included "Among governments Germany has led the way in this important social reform, arrangements having been made for enforced contributions from employers, employes, and the government with a view to providing a small cash allowance for the workingman when he has reached a certain age. The plan has been admirably conceived and nobly carried out, and has attracted the attention of all the leading

open to the same objections of the immens ty of the outlay and the inadequacy of the ng tramps into taxpayers ought to be sufficient to insure success when not tramps, but able and trusted employes are in qu tion. All civilized countries have at times seen the advisability of using unemp labor for the construction of roads. Bu it was left for New Zealand to see that tramps could travel to independence along the roads they had built; in other words

governments of the world, and yet it i

could improve land as well as build roads An Old House Unearthed.

Lawrence (Kan.) Gazette.

Some university students, making a geological survey along the Kaw river a few miles west of Lawrence, discovered an old stone house, which had been uncovered by the flood on the farm of Henry Collins. Th house had been completely covered, a field of corn being above it and its walls and the ley are in a fair state of preservation Within the house, which has been partiall excavated, was found an iron stove, showing that it had been the abode of civilis